THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, April 19, 1811. No. 1272.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Doctor B. Brunot,

INFORMS the public that he has removed his *SHOP* to *Fourth Street*, between *Market* and *Wood Streets*.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1811.

Curb and Building Stones.

WALLACE & BROWN,

HAVE on hand at their quarrie, on Mrs. Addison's place, near the town, a large quantity of the above articles of the best quality. They will sell at the quarrie curb stone, from 8 to 10 cents per foot, and building stones at 33 1-3 cents a pearch. Also a good assortment of flags. all on moderate terms. Apply to John Wallace, in Wood Street, near *Mr. M'Cullough's*, tavern; where he has on hand a good assortment of Grindstones from 4 feet to 15 inches diameter, all on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1811

FULL BLOODED IMPORTED TURF HORSE

Honest John,

WILL be let to mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, at Morganza, in Strabane township, Washington county (Penn) at the reduced price of ten dollars the season. five dollars the single leap, and eighteen dollars to ensure a mare with foal. the single leap to be paid when the mare goes to the horse—for the season, the first day of January next, and the ensurance when the mare is known to be with foal. Wheat, rye and corn will be received at cash price, if delivered at the Morganza mills.—Mares ensured, and parted with, will be considered liable for the ensurance money.

Honest John,

Is a dark brown, sixteen hands high, with a small star, elegantly formed, lofty carriaged, with an uncommon proportion of bone and tendon for a horse so highly bred—HONEST JOHN was imported from England by Mr. Wolsey of New-York, in the ship Perseverance, and landed in that city in October 1800. —HONEST JOHN'S sire was Sir Peter Teazle, the property of Lord Derby, and at this time decidedly considered by all horsemen, the best Stud Horse in England, and is now covering at twenty six Guineas a mare—there are more of his colts winners than of any other horse's in England—In the year 1805, 35 of his colts were winners, and won ninety seven purses, king's plates, jockey club plates, and matches to a very high amount—His grand sire, old High Flyer, was never beaten or paid forfeit—his dam own sister to Windlestone, by Magnet—his grand-dam, sister to Amazon, by Le Sang—his great-grand-dam (Mago's dam) by Rib, out of Mother Western, the grand-dam of the celebrated turf horse ECLIPSE

Performance of Honest John.

At York, August meeting, 1797, Honest John, then 3 years old, won the Sweepstake purse—In September following, at Richmond, Yorkshire, he won a sweeptake, against Sir Harry Tempest's Vane horse Battlesham—Sir Thomas Gascoigne's horse Timothy, who was esteemed one of the best running horses in England, and Mr. Merrat's brown horse, brother to Rosolio. At 4 years old he beat Lord Darlington's celebrated horse Plaisto, four miles for 400 guineas, carrying eight stone and a half each.—At Richmond he won the sweeptake purse against Mr. Fenton's horse Dapple, Sir Wm. Garrard's chesnut horse Garswood, Sir H. Tempest's Vane horse Battlesham, *Mr.* Hutcheson's horse Little Scott; and which time he has received an injury in the leg and has been taken off the turf. For the correct statement of the above pedigree, and performance, reference may be had to the stud book and racing Calander of England.—The subscriber pledges himself to substantiate the above recited pedigree and performance of Honest John, or refund the money paid for the service of the horse.

John Morgan.

March 28, 1811.

Good pasturage and every attention paid to mares, but no accountability for accidents or escapes.

Fifty cents in all cases be paid to the groom

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED

And For Sale by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists.

In addition to their former medicines

1500 lb. Glauber Salts
600 do Lampblack
1000 do White Lead
600 do White Turpentine
300 do Flowers of Sulphur
200 do Cream of Tartar
120 do Best Peruvian Barks
200 do Emery
200 do Red Lead
200 do Carolina Pink root
40 do Camphor refined
150 Bottles Best Jamaica Castor oil
200 do Sweet oil
200 do Epsom Salts
100 do Sweet Spirits of Nitre
200 do Spirits Turpentine
100 do Oil of Spyke
120 do Seneka oil
170 Packages Barbers Horse Powders
500 doz. Blackball
300 do Windsor Soap, English
100 do Sing's Patent Itch ointment
24 do Churche's Cough Drops
75 do do Anti-bilious Pills
65 do Andersons Pills
24 do Jesuit's Drops for Venerial
100 do Ching's Lozenges
80 do British oil
30 do Bateman's Drops
35 do Godfrey's Cordial
30 do Stoughton's Bitters
25 do Turlington's Balsam
12 do Patent German Eye Water
40 do Hooper's pills
30 do Charcoal tooth powder
100 lbs Spirits of Hartshorn
1200 do Spanish whiting
300 do Copperas
300 do Rectifyed Spirits of wine
200 do Gensang
300 do Sarsaparilla
150 do oil of Vitrol
150 do Gum Guiacum
130 do Ivory black
100 do Burgundy pitch
10 Tons Spanish Brown

N. B, Country Merchants Physicians and all others who deal in medicines, will be supplied at the lowest Philadelphia prices exclusive of carriage.

Pittsburgh Feb 20th, 1811-

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw*.

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

TO BE LET

AND possession give the first of April next 30 acres of land, situated on the bank o the Allegheny river, adjoining lawyer Woods place.—there is a dwelling house and kitchen with one hundred bearing apple-trees on it.

For terms apply to Mary Adams, or to

THOMAS WALLACE.

Stop the Runaway!

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on Monday the 18th instant, *Charles Parmor*, an apprentice to the Bridle Bit and Stirup Iron Manufactory, nearly 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black eyes black hair, and of a slender form, he took with him one brown cloth coattee, one pair of corded cotton pantaloons, a Rorum hat nearly new, and sundry other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be paid if lodged in any jail and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

HAMILTON & MANN.

Pittsburgh March, 28th 1811.

Just Received

and for sale

by the Subscriber 100 Bushels Clean *HEMP SEED*.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh 12th March 1811.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IT is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to enlarge the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE to a super-royal sheet—the size of the Philadelphia papers. We confidently expect that this improvement will meet the approbation of our patrons.

The enlargement of the paper will enable us to gratify the public with copious details of the proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, and give us more room for Foreign Intelligence, interesting Essays, notices of improvements in the Arts and Sciences, and a variety of interesting and entertaining Matter.

The price of the paper will be THREE DOLLARS a year, payable half-yearly in advance. This increase of the price we hope will not be deemed unreasonable, when it is considered that our expences will be much greater than heretofore.

It is necessary that we should be made acquainted immediately with the consent or disapprobation of our subscribers to this plan—those in town will be waited on for that purpose, and subscription papers will be sent to the different towns, and to various parts of the country.

☞ *Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.*

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Mr. Pickering's Address

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. IV.

Fellow-citizens,

Although the unsought appointments of the numerous offices detailed in my last address, will by all candid men be admitted as strong evidence of my possessing some portion of ability to execute them, and of my fidelity to my country; yet the manner in which I was finally removed from office, having, among the unniformed, excited doubts, it may be necessary for to clear them away.

I held the office of secretary of state near five years. In May 1800, I was dismissed by President Adams. On this dismission (so little did it excite my sensibility) that I should have remained forever silent, had it not been made a subject of reproach. The dismission deprived *me* of no friends; on the contrary, it increased the ardor, and added to the number of those I had before. Of the friends common to both of us, it contributed to produce a general alienation from Mr. Adams.

I knew this gentleman was liable to intemperate passions. I was the subject of a paroxism of his rage the afternoon before he sent me notice that I might resign. "wishing me to name the day when the resignation should take place." This tempest however, was not displayed to me, but to a friend of mine, a member of congress who was going home, and called on Mr. Adams to take leave. To me, who during more than three years held the office of secretary of state under him, Mr. Adams once only exhibited any passion; and that on an occasion which furnished no cause for the slightest emotion. It was this: His son John Quincey Adams, in 1794, was appointed Charge d'Affaires or minister resident of the United States at the Hague. Just before Gen. Washington's last Presidency expired, he raised John Q. Adams to the higher grade of minister plenipotentiary at the court of Lisbon; but his father soon succeeding to the office of President, he changed his son's destination from Lisbon to Berlin.—He had been commissioned for Lisbon.—I now had to make out a new commission. In the draft I called John Q. Adams, *late minister resident of the United States at the Hague*; doubting whether it would be correct to call him *late minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of Lisbon*; seeing that not having gone thither, of course he had not been received in that character, I concluded however, before a fair copy of the commission should be made, to wait on the President, that he might direct the form of it to be altered if he thought fit. He read on till he came to "late minister resident of the United states at the Hague," when he burst into a passion, and with a loud and rapid voice exclaimed, "not late minister resident at the Hague, but late minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of Lisbon, to which office he was appointed by general Washington—not by me—and so he shall be called!" Then lowering his tone, but speaking with earnestness, he added—'I am sorry that my son ever went abroad as a minister: I wish he had staid at home: for there was not a pen in the United States of which the jacobins were so much afraid as of my son's." The father and the son and these very jacobins, have since shaken hands together.

I have said that Mr. Adams gave me notice that I might resign, and wished me to name the day. This transaction having excited considerable interest, the public curiosity may be gratified by the perusal of our correspondence entire:

"PHILADELPHIA. May 10, 1800.

Sir—As I perceive a necessity of introducing a change in the administration of the office of state, I think it proper to make this communication of it to the present secretary of state, that he may have an opportunity of resigning, if he chooses. I should wish the day on which his resignation is to take place to be named by himself. I wish for an answer to this letter on or before Monday morning, because the nomination of a successor must be sent to senate as soon as they sit.

With esteem, I am, sir,

Your ob't and humble serv't.

JOHN ADAMS.

Hon. Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State."

It required no great sagacity to discover the latent object of this *seemingly* mild proposal—It was the first notice the President gave me of his intentions. Mr. Adams imagined that I would *resign* to avoid the apparent disgrace of *dismission*. He wished *me* to commit *political suicide*, to screen *himself* from the *odium* of being my *executioner*. Preferring a *dismission*, by which I knew it was not in *his* power to *dishonor* me, I sent him the following answer:

"Department of State, Philadelphia, Monday morning, May 12th, 1800.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated last Saturday, stating, that "as you perceive a necessity of introducing a change in the administration of the office of State, you think it proper to make a communication of it to the present Secretary of State, that he may have an opportunity of resigning, if he chooses;" and that "you wish the day on which his resignation is to take place to be named by himself."

Several matters of importance in the office in which my agency will be useful, will require my diligent attention until about the close of the present quarter. I had indeed contemplated a continuance in office until the fourth of March next, when if Mr. Jefferson were elected President (an event which in your conversation with me you considered as certain) I expected to go out of course. An apprehension of that event first led me to determine not to remove my family this year to the city of Washington: because to establish them there would oblige me to incur an extraordinary expense, which I had not the means of defraying: whereas by separating myself from my family, and living there eight or nine months, with strict economy I hoped to meet that expence, should the occasion occur. Or, if I then went out of office *that saving* would enable me to subsist my family a few months longer; and perhaps aid me in transporting them into the woods, where I had land, tho' all wild and unproductive, and where, like my first ancesters in New England, I expected to commence a settlement on *bare creation*. I am happy that I now have this resource, and those most dear to me, have fortitude enough to look at the scene without dismay, and even without regret. Nevertheless, from deliberately reflecting on the overture you

have been pleased to make to me, I do not feel it my duty to resign.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Mr. Adams,
President of the United States.

In about half an hour after sending this answer to the President, I received the following reply.

"*Philadelphia, May* 12, 1800.

SIR—Divers causes and considerations, essential to the administration of the government, in my judgment, requiring a change in the department of State, you are hereby discharged from any further service as secretary of state.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

May 12, 1800."

The above reply was in a cover addressed and delivered to me at my office. I was then putting the finishing hand to the forms, regulations and instructions, to be transmitted to the marshals of states and secretaries of territories which I had prepared agreeable to the requisition of the act of congress, for taking the second census of the United States. As I knew not who would succeed me, or when a new secretary might take his seat, in order that the public service might sustain no injury, and in legal consideration the fraction of a day not being regarded, I staid in the office until the evening to complete that work.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

No. V.

Fellow-citizens—Nearly eight years elapsed before I took any public notice of my removal from office; and then by constraint; to repel a fresh slander on my character. It was in a letter dated April 22, 1808 to the late governor Sullivan of Massachusetts, in which I said: "I am reproached for having been removed from the office of secretary of state; on the supposition that this would not have been done but for some sufficient cause, honorable to the president and dishonorable to me. On this I must remark, that I had held the office about a year and a half under general Washington and three years & two months under president Adams, & until ten months only remained of his own term of office. For what did he remove me? He never told me. Was it for any dishonest or dishonorable act? He will not say it. Was it for British attachments? He will not say it. Was it for my incapacity?—If that were the cause, and it be well founded, as a statesman of his experience and discernment he ought sooner to have made the discovery."

But, my fellow citizens, when I asked —"For what did Mr. Adams remove me?" I was not ignorant of the immediate cause. I was indeed shocked at the depravity of the man: yet he being then as now a private citizen, and never likely to be more, I meant as it regarded myself to let him depart in peace. If I have changed my mind, it has not been without reason. Besides, his open apostacy from the cause which he had early and warmly espoused and supported, which had given him respectability in the eyes of those who had loaded him with public honors, and finally raised him to the first station, in his country; he has with the temper of an assassin assailed the character of a man, more wise and more righteous than himself; of a man whom he hated while living, without daring publickly to reproach him; but whose character, now he is dead, he has attempted with all the rancour of envy, with all the virulence of malice, to mangle and defile. This malignity must not pass unavenged. To hold such baseness up to public scorn and detestation, will coincide with the vindication due, in my own case, to myself, to my family, to my friends and to my country.

My sudden removal from office excited among federalists not a little surprize; and to my fellow citizens generally, it appeared as unaccountable as it was unexpected. Various conjectures were formed; but all were erroneous. A junta of democrats were in the secret: but three years elapsed before I was let into it.—— Federalists ascribed it to the resentments of a man of ungoverned passions, for my opposition to some acts of his administration; and to this opinion I was myself inclined; altho' the acts to which I refer had passed long before. For I believe Mr Adams capable of *hoarding up his hatreds, of brooding over them, and at length of bringing them forth with increased malignity.* This spirit he has lately exemplified in his late atrocious attack on the memory of the deceased Hamilton. And mine, though of comparatively small account, would not have escaped, had I also been numbered with the dead.

To the questions before asked relative to my removal from office, I add one more —"Did Mr Adams dismiss me for keeping back dispatches?" This has been asserted in some democratic news papers; and in congress by Mr Eppes, son-in-law to the late president Jefferson.

On the 30th of December 1808, in the house of representatives, Mr Eppes commenting on my first letter to Mr Sullivan, governor of Massachusetts, concerning the embargo (every statement and even conjecture, in which, subsequent events have justified) thus expressed himself: "Immediately after the measure [the embargo] was adopted last winter, what takes place, sir? A man distinguished by the favor of the people, a man advanced in years, *the very man who in* 1798 *kept back the dispatches from Mr Adams (then president) and almost plunged us into a war with France by this act*—what does he do? In 1808 he displays the same spirit of hostility to France which he manifested in 1798; writes a letter, in which he attributes the embargo to French influence, to the mandates of Bonaparte:"—Being asked by a member of the house to name the person he referred to, Mr Eppes named *me*. Hear my defence.

1. In the first place, I say that I am utterly ignorant of the alleged fact. I do not recollect to have heard within three years past, of any "despatches kept back;" and the tale then surprised me by its novelty.

2. If any dispatches coming into my hands, were kept back from the president it must have been purely accidental: and even of this I am yet absolutely ignorant. To render it criminal, it must have been done intentionally. Now if Mr Eppes meant to say that I kept back any dispatches intentionally, or with a design to plunge the United States into a war with France; then I answer that the charge is utterly void of truth. I presume Mr Eppes told the tale as he heard it. From what source he derived it, I shall not deign to enquire.

3. If I had intentionally, or from culpable negligence, kept back dispatches, and of the importance ascribed to them by Mr Eppes, will it be believed that Mr. Adams would never have mentioned it to me? and is not this single circumstance sufficient to stamp the story with falsehood? Let it also be particularly noticed that the charge against me is for keeping back despatches in 1798, and that I was not removed from office till May, 1800. If I committed the alledged offence, what excuse can be offered by Mr. Adams' *new friends* or by *himself*, for keeping me in office a year and a half, or more, after the deed was done? Why did he not remove me without delay, and give that as the reason? Mr. Adams well knew that I was held in estimation by many distinguished citizens of the U. States; and that my friends in Massachusetts in particular, (of which state both of us are natives) were numerous and of great influence, whom he could not fail to offend by dismissing me, unless he could assign an adequate cause. I know, when he did remove me, that this consideration did not escape his reflections. Whereas had I been guilty of the offence at this late day conjured up against me, while it mortifyed, it would have silenced my friends; and I could never have held up my face in their presence. Among those friends, were many whom I had not personally known. To a man I believe they had once been the Friend of Mr. Adams. They continue *mine* to this day, and with increased regard.—That they are not now *his*, we have his own testimony. Indeed that he had a few, a very few friends in the U States, *of any sort*, is necessarily to be inferred from his own declaration. Two obscure democrats in the interior of Massachusetts, *on the eve of an important election* in 1809 subscribed (for I understood they were incapable of writing it) a letter to Mr Adams replete with the most fulsome flattery, (the writer seems to know what would best please his taste) in which they ask the counsel of the "venerable father of N. England." His answer marked throughout with his usual arrogance, egotism and vanity, thus concludes:—"I always consider the *whole nation* as my *children:* but they have almost all been *undutiful* to me. You two gentlemen are almost the only ones, out my own house, who have for a long time, and I thank you for it, expressed a filial affection for JOHN ADAMS."

4 My innocence is to be inferred, not only from what is already stated, but from Mr. Adams' own publications. I have read his letters, printed in Boston, in 1809, on the subject of the embassy to France, in 1799 to which I must suppose the dispatches in question are understood to relate. These letters Mr. Adams, has written for the purpose of justifying that embassy—He therein states, at great length, the grounds on which he took that step referring to many private letters, and introducing one from Mr. Joel Barlow, received in the winter, 1798—9; mentioning the desire of the French government to settle their differences with the United States. But these, he says, "would not have influenced him to nominate a minister, if he had not received abundant assurances to the same effect *from regular diplomatic sources*"

Of these he has published two letters from Mr. Talleyrand, French minister of foreign relations, which (Mr. Adams remarks) were communicated to Mr Murray, American Minister in Holland and by him to the executive of the United States.—One of these two letters Mr. Adams sent to the senate, with the nomination of Mr Murray, the 18th of Feb. 1799. Now in all his tedious details on this subject, spread over near a hundred octavo pages, in which are exhibited marks enough of his resentments against his secretaries (resentments that appear to have suffered no diminution of force in the elapse of ten years) I have not found one solitary intimation that any dispatches had been kept back

5 In the last place, I say that in 1798, I was in fact consulted (I do not mean by Mr. Adams) on the question of declaring war against France; & I gave my opinion explicitly in the negative. Not that I now claim any merit for that opinion; perhaps it was an erroneous one. which some may censure. I relate the simple fact.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, April 19, 1811.

In compliance with the address of the Legislature, the Governor has removed Thomas Cooper from the office of President of the eighth judicial district.

The act for the improvement of roads, building of bridges, &c. passed at the last session of the legislature, appoints commissioners for determining the most eligible of the two routes of proposed turnpike from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh. It appropriates $ 350,000 for stock in the turnpike company for making such road, when its actual stock paid in, shall amount to $ 350,000—100,000 to be paid at that time—100,000 when 50 miles of the road are completed, and the residue when the second 50 miles shall be completed

It appropriates $ 200,000 for stock in a turnpike from Northumberland to Erie—one half to be paid when the real capital of the company shall amount to $ 200,000 and the other half on the completion of the first 50 miles of said road.

It authorises the governor to subscribe for 150 shares in the Downingstown Epharta and Harrisburg turnpike road, viz. 80 shares to be paid when six miles more of the road shall be completed, in continuation of that now finished, and 70 shares when the whole road is finished.

It authorises the governor to subscribe for $ 100,000 in the stock of the company for building a bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, 100,000 for a bridge over said river at Harrisburgh and 50,000 for a bridge over the same at Northumberland one-half to be paid when the piers or abutments shall have been constructed, and the other half when the superstructure shall have been raised.

How such a bill as this came to be passed in the narrow griping age of democracy, is truly wonderful—it is supposed, however, that its *framers* were *taken in.*

MINT.—There were coined at the mint during the last year, half eagles to the value of $ 476,555: half dollars to the amount of $ 127,627: dimes $ 6,276:—and cents and half cents to the value of $ 16,140.

By the latest accounts from Mobile, (says the Natchez Chronicle of the 4th ult.) it appears that Col. Cushing has ascended the river to Fort Stoddert, and that both him and Col. Sparks are arrested by order of Gen. Hampton. The Spaniards still retain possession of Mobile, and refuse to give it up to the United States.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE,
February 16.

Foreign Office, February 15, 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to appoint *Augustus John Foster*, Esq. to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States of America.

A letter from a Merchant at Presque Isle, to his friend at New-York, dated, Erie, 25th Feb says:—

"By the late papers from your City, we are informed that your Legislature are in session, that the governor has noticed in his speech the contemplated Canal from Lake Erie to the river Hudson, as also have the members of the Senate in their answer to the speech of his Excellency, which I am much pleased to see.—I have also noticed a letter from a gentleman in your city, to his friend in the Genesee country on the same subject, which has been read with us with much satisfaction—in short, the Canal has become the topic of conversation from Lake Erie to Pittsburgh, and we have already began to calculate on the surplus produce of the country south and west of being brought up and deposited here to be ship'd to Buffalo, in order to be taken from thence in the Canal to the Hudson, and as the article of Salt is nearly as cheap with us, as on the sea board, we may calculate that the large droves of fat cattle and hogs which are now taking from west of the mountains, and driven to Baltimore and Philadelphia, will be brought up and salted here for exportation. Hemp, flax, wool and flour, will also be ship'd from this port in abundance; but should the canal be delayed for any length of time, our surplus produce will be sent to the Montreal market; connexions will be formed and establishments, that will not readily be relinquished, to make them elsewhere. I hope however, that your canal will be undertaken and completed before any other establishments are made on the river St. Lawrence for receiving the surplus produce of the western country."

From a Boston paper.

GRAND FEDERAL CAUCUS.

The demonstrations of public spirit displayed last evening, at an uncommonly numerous assemblage of federal citizens at Faneuil Hall, afforded an earnest of the complete triumph of federalism at the election of this day:—At this meeting,

THOMAS H. PERKINS, Esq. was unanimously chosen moderator, and *Peter O. Thatcher*, Esq. secretary, for the evening.

The speakers, in offering their hearty and unequivocal support to the cause they espoused, evinced a degree of candour, patriotism, and political information, producing the most lively and spontaneous bursts of reciprocal feeling from their fellow citizens.

The meeting was opened by John Lowell, Esq. who, after a concise speech, in which he pourtrayed the dangers which threaten the freedom of our country, from the disastrous measures of the present administration, introduced the following resolutions, which were seconded by the hon. Mr. Otis, and unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas this ancient and respectable metropolis, one of the earliest of the settlements of our pious ancestors, was the first to encourage that laudable spirit of commercial enterprise, to which, under the blessing of heaven, we owe in a great measure our national prosperity, and whereas its inhabitants in times past have been uniformly distinguished as well by their quick discernment of, as their vigorous and determined opposition to all invasions of their rights, under whatever plausible pretexts they may have been assailed; and whereas at the risk of their lives and fortunes they stepped forward to oppose the encroachments of arbitrary power, with the just hope and expectation of establishing a domestic government which would protect them in the lawful exercise of their natural rights; and whereas among these inalienable rights, they esteem as the most invaluable that of protection in the pursuit of their honest and honorable commercial enterprises; and whereas the government of the United States, to the establishment of which, this town afforded its most zealous and effective co-operation, has for many years past manifested a disposition alarmingly hostile to that commerce on which the prosperity of the New-England states essentially depends, but *most eminently* by the late act of Congress, which, under the pretence of coercing the only European nation with whom we have any safe or honorable intercourse, inflicts a deadly wound upon the commerce of our country; and whereas the only remedy left to us, short of an appeal to force, is a change of our national rulers, and this important measure can only be effected by a correspondent change in the administration of this state—Therefore resolved,

1st, That this assembly having reviewed with impartiality our foreign relations are unable to discover any alteration in the conduct of foreign nations which can

justify or even apologize for the late measures of the government of the United States.

2ndly, that as the first flagrant violation of our neutral rights was inflicted by the Berlin decree, issued in November, 1806, by the emperor of France, at a moment when he was flushed with a conquest over an unoffending and neutral ally, so we can discern no change in his policy, which would justify our government in considering his enemy as an aggressor, or in interdicting a trade highly beneficial to our country, and with a nation which has always honorably received and protected our commerce in its ports.

3dly, That we fully accord with the president's declaration to his minister in France, that any compromise or departure from our restrictive system as to that nation 'must be accompanied by a restoration of the vast property unjustly surprised by that perfiduous nation,' and as no proposal or hope of such a restitution is offered to us, we consider any measures tending to restore France to her former favourable condition in respect to our trade as impolitic and unjust—As impolitic because they tend to encourage France in the repetition of similar outrages—As unjust because they wantonly sacrifice the rights of our honest and unoffending citizens.

4thly, That the late offers or pretended proposals of France to relax her decrees, are not only *illusory*, but *insulting*.

Illusory—because they were in their origin prospective, and postponed to future time, and not as they ought to have been, immediate.

Illusory—because when the distant period arrived for their execution, they were again postponed without pretext or apology.

Illusory—because they were couched in language purposely ambiguous, and which may and probably will be construed in such a manner as may best suit the interests of France.

Illusory—because they were accompanied by conditions with which it was well ascertained her enemy would not, and could not comply.

Insulting—because they were followed by permanent laws having such enormous and unexampled duties as amounted to an interdiction of our trade.

Insulting—because they were preceded by acts or decrees, permitting our vessels to enter her ports under imperial licences, and those only to be privileged and favored ports of New-York and Charleston, subject to such conditions as his majesty pleased to impose.

Insulting—because we are told by her minister, Mr. Turreau, that their efficacy will depend "upon other measures, firm and concerted, which the two nations shall *continue* to adopt against the common enemy."

Insulting—because we were only permitted to introduce articles of our own growth, and the important carrying trade which was for so many years the object of contest with G. Britain is effectually cut off.

Insulting in fine—because our property is still held by France, notwithstanding her promises and the prompt submission of the president till the emperor shall ascertain whether congress will be sufficiently loyal.

5thly, That France not having repealed her decrees, but having explicitly continued them in force until the second of Feb and G. Britain having pledged herself that her orders shall be rescinded as soon as France shall have *actually* withdrawn her decrees, neither reason, justice, policy or law could justify either the president or congress to change our relative connection with the belligerents.

6thly, That the act of May, 1810, presupposed an honest, & unequivocal, constitutional repeal of all the belligerent decrees not consisting in promise only, but in actual and effective performance. Every citizen had a right to construe that act, and to govern his conduct accordingly. Any law which should have the effect to make such a just construction a crime—any act which should declare that an event had taken place which had not happened, and should proceed to punish not those who should *hereafter* offend, but those who had before innocently judged accorhing to the *Truth of Facts*, must be not only ex post facto and void, but unjust, oppressive and tyrannical.

Lastly—Resolved, that such an unjust, oppressive and tyrannical act, we consider the statute passed by congress on the 2d of March, instant, tending to the ruin or impoverishment of some of the most industrious and meritorious citizens of the U. States—and, that the only means short of an appeal to force to prevent such a calamity (which heaven avert) is the election of such men to the various offices in the state government, as will oppose by peaceable, but firm measures, the execution of laws, which, if presisted in, must and will be resisted.

NEW-YORK, *April* 6.

Latest from England.—Last evening arrived at this port the ship Lady Madison, Capt. Snow, from London. She sailed from the Downs on the 9th of March; but furnishes no papers later than were before received. A single paper of the 25th of February was given to the commander of a revenue cutter at the Hook. Our boat went down early this morning to procure the paper, but has not yet returned.

The verbal intelligence, by this arrival exhibits a very unpropitious aspect of our affairs with England. It is stated by one of the passengers, that he was at Deal on the 7th of March; that he there read the London "Times," of the 2d or 3d of March, which announced that the negociations between Mr. Pinckney and the British government had terminated unfavorably; that Mr. Pinckney would immediately leave England; and that Mr. Foster, the new British minister, was about to embark for this country.

Whether this statement, to its full extent, be correct, a few days will decide. We are, however, not a little surprised that an American, about to leave England, and finding, in the latest London date, information so important to his country, should omit to bring with him the interesting paper. Had it been impracticable to obtain the paper itself, most certainly he might have furnished himself with an exact transcript of the intelligence.—*Com. Adv.*

The collector of this port yesterday received instructions from Mr Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, authorising him to admit to an entry all vessels which may have loaded and cleared out with merchandize from British ports previous to the 2d of February—notwithstanding they may have sailed after that time, if they have used due diligence in getting away.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.

We understand that Mr. Bates, some time since in the exercise of the government, has transmitted to Mr. Crittenden, the attorney General, now on the circuit at St. Genevieve of the arrest by the Osage Indians of eight men, who were found in their country without licences: That Capt. Walker, late of the United States Army is one of the prisoners and at the head of the party.

In connexion with the foregoing, a rea report also circulates which we believe to be authentic, that the secretary's dispatches to the attorney General, contain some concessions or avowals of Captain Walker, and of Mr. Scott, one of his associates, of an enterprize contemplated against the Mexican provinces. Captain Walker's men it seems was in advance of the main body, for the purpose of ascertaining the most convenient route. Three hundred men, well equipped, from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Illinois Territory, were expected to rendezvous at the Canadian forks of the Arkansas River, by the 25th of this month.—The object is said to be the release of Messrs. Smith, M'Clanahan, Patterson and others; and to bring off what gold they could conveniently seize; or, (if such a course offered fairer prospects of speculation) to join the revolution party.

We are happy to know, that our local officers are properly impressed, with respect to the positive wrong, and the mischeivous tendencies of these illicit expeditions.

Mr. Wilson P. Hunt, left this place place last Monday, with a well equipped barge, to join his associates, at the Otto village, to proceed on his expedition to the Columbia river. His party amounts to about 70 able-bodied men, nerved to hardship.

We understand the New-York Fur Company, to whom Mr. Hunt is attached, have dispatched a well furnished ship, to meet the party on the shores of the Pacific.

Mr. Hunt is accompanied by Mr. Bradbury and a Mr. Nuttall, who are deputed to this country, to explore and make known its riches, in the Animal, Vegetal and Mineral kingdoms; for which purpose, they are provided with the necessary tests. Mr. B. has devoted nearly 12 months to the examination of this neighbourhood, and has been enabled to introduce to England, a very considerable number of plants, before unknown to the Botanic gardens of that country. From the superior advantages which the country of *Le haut Missouri* furnish, we trust these gentlemen will return with a rich scientic harvest, gratifying to the philosopher, and probably useful to society in general

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THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheel-irons.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to Major George Steward, Pittsburgh, are desired to pay off their accounts before the first day of June next. Having declined business, takes this method of informing his debtors to pay particular attention to the above date, as it would give him pain to enforce payment

N. B Those who have demands against the subscriber, will come with their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, and call on him at the corner of Smithfield and Second Streets.

G. STEWARD.

April 18, 1811.

Public Notice is hereby given,

That I have administered to the last will and testament of AGNES IRWIN deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased will come forward and discharge their respective accounts, and those having demands against it will please present their accounts for settlement to Lazarus Stewart, Esq. of Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber at his place of residence.

DAVID IRWIN.

Pitt township, April 15, 1811.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Mill Seat on the Muskingum river, in Tuscarawas county, adjoining the town of New-Philadelphia, state of Ohio It has between 5 and 6 feet of a fall, and a mill can go constantly except in high water, and is in a flourishing settlement. It will not be sold to any one to keep on hand for a speculation, as the country is in need of a mill. For terms apply to JOHN KNISELY, on the premises, or to

JACOB HUS,

Wool and Cotton Card Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1811.

NOTICE.

THOSE wishing to contract for materials or workmanship, for the new MARKET HOUSE, to be erected in the Public Square, will please attend a meeting of the building committee, at the house of Samuel Peebles, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 3 o'clock, where the plan will be exhibited, and such information given as will enable them to form an estimate.

DAVID EVANS,
JAMES ADAMS,
JOSEPH M'CLURG,
WOOLMAN GIBSON,
BOYLE IRWIN,
} *Building Committee.*

Pittsburgh, April 15 1811.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the first day of May, the following property to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough o Pittsburgh, fronting sixty feet on Third street, adjoining lot No. 309, running along said lot feet to Fourth street, and along said street sixty feet to lot No. 311, and along said lot to the place of beginning, numbered in the plan of said borough, No 310, on which is erected a two story log house. And also 130 acres of land, situate in Elizabeth township, on the Youghegany river, adjoining lands of James Pedan, William Elrod and the heirs of William Sampson deceased, on which are from 60 to 70 acres cleared, a bearing orchard, a cabin and a double barn; the property of Robert Smith, at the suit of Nathaniel Points.

Also, one half of Lot No. 12, situate in Elizabeth town, Allegheny county, with its appurtenances, etc. the property of Robert Scot, at the suit of Thomas Bell Patterson, for the use of Conrod Roth.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF *Sh'ff.*

April 6, 1811,

John Baird,

CONTINUES to carry on the Tayloring business, at his OLD STAND in Market-street, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

N. B Two or three Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

Pittsburgh April 9, 1811.

Notice.

THE partnership between James Griffin & George Harris is this day dissolved—All persons having claims on the said firm are requested to apply to JAMES GRIFFIN for payment.

Pittsburgh April 8, 1811 3t.

For Sale,

A Tract of land on the Franklin road, about 8 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which is a good log cabbin, and about 15 acres cleared and under good fence.

ALSO,

A tract of 100 acres adjoining the above, on which there is a good log cabbin nearly finished and about five acres cleared. For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

Magnus M. Murray.

April 8, 1811. 3t.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street extending from third Street to a ten feet Alley—A plan of the lots and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.

John Woods
John Wilkins
Isaac Craig
} *Managers*

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weighs, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks

M. T. & Co.

1y

E. DENNY,

Has just received at his Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a choice and seasonable supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries, of the latest importations. Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, or exchange for Pork, Whiskey, Flour, Hard Soap, Vinegar, etc. etc.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1811.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Justices Blanks,

of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celbrated for the cure of most diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

PREARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON of Edinburgh

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea the unskilful or excessive use of meerury, and diseases peculiar to female at a certain period of life, barrenness, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when biljous habits experience such total loss of appetite Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *ect*

—

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Price fifty cents.)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

—

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

—

Dr Dyott's
Patent-Itch Ointment.
(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

—

Dr. Tissot's
CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)

—

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

—

The Balm of Iberia.
(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

—

The Restorative Dentrifice.
(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

—

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,
Where pamphlets may be had gratis.
TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

—

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
Worm Destroying Lozenges,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epileptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.
TAKE NOTICE,

That each packet of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

—

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the fallacious aid of those mineral substances, too often destructive to the animal constitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondrias and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)
TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For plesantess, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the moet difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 50 cents per Box.)
TAKE NOTICE.

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D

Blank Checks,
Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this office.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed, that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date.—

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to business to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale. 6m

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Ginkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 253, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.